

LOUDON FREE PRESS.

LOUDON, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1852.

BEAUTY—BY JOHN W. WHITFIELD.

Beauty blazes in the rose,
Blooms in every flower;
Breathes in every breath that blows,
Falls in every shower.
Dances on the rainbow's height—
O'er the lowly meadow;
Glitters in the morning's light,
Lurks in every shadow.
Sparkles in the maiden's eye—
On her lips sits playing;
Murmurs in her very sigh—
Mingles with her praying.
In the lapping infant's voice—
In the roaring river
Beauty dwells—'tis her choice,
There to linger ever.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

VALUE OF CLOVER TO THE GROWER OF WHEAT.—As an opinion has been recently put forth, in a late Agricultural Address, adverse to the benefits derivable from clover, as an improver of the soil we shall copy from "Thoughts on the Culture of Wheat," as published in Vol. vii, July, 1851, page 7, for the benefit of our numerous new subscribers, as well as the old ones.—By the extract which follows, the importance of clover, generally, as a meliorator of the soil, and especially as being adapted to the culture of wheat, will be made too manifest, to need any additional comments from us.

We shall therefore, now present the views of Dr. Daniel Lee, upon the subject which comes directly home "to the bosoms and business of us all." It is an extract from a paper from his able pen, which originally appeared in his journal, "The Genesee Farmer," on p. 56, vol. 7, and was republished in the May number, for 1851. It is an extract from one of a series of able articles "on the culture of wheat, showing from his own chemical researches, the intimate relation that subsists between clover and this important cereal."

We give this on two accounts,—first, because it contains most important facts and information,—and, secondly, because Dr. Lee is one of the most accurate analytical chemists in the country. He says:

"There are 7.7 lbs. of ash in 100 lbs. of dry clover. If this crop be taken from a field for a number of years without making restitution, it will be found quite exhausting, notwithstanding the power of clover to draw its organic nourishment from the atmosphere. An acre of stout clover, when perfectly dry, has been known to weigh 3694 lbs. containing 284 lbs. of ash. This is some 80 lbs. more than is removed from an acre in a fair crop of wheat. It is useful to study the mineral elements of this plant in connection with those of wheat. In 284 lbs. of the ash of clover there are of

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Phosphoric acid, | 18.00 lbs. |
| Sulphuric acid, | 7.00 " |
| Chlorine, | 7.00 " |
| Lime, | 76.00 " |
| Magnesia, | 15.00 " |
| Potash and Soda, | 77.00 " |
| Silica, | 15.00 " |
| Oxide of Iron and Alumina, | 60.00 " |
| Carbonic acid, | 71.00 " |

Throwing out of the account the 71 lbs. of carbonic acid, we leave 213 lbs. of earthy matter. An acre of wheat needs, to form both seed and straw, 17 lbs. of Phosphoric acid. An acre of good clover will furnish 18 lbs. That quantity of wheat needs 2 lbs. of Sulphuric acid. An acre of clover will supply 7 lbs. The former needs 1 lb. of chlorine—a substance that forms 60 per cent. in common salt. Clover will furnish 7 lbs. Wheat (an acre) needs 16 lbs. of lime. Clover will supply 70 lbs. Wheat needs 13 lbs. of magnesia. Clover will supply 18 lbs. Wheat needs 24 lbs. of Potash and Soda (and an excess). Clover will furnish 77 lbs. Wheat needs 121 lbs. of Silica; of which clover can furnish only 61 lbs. Except Silica or sand, it will be seen that an acre of good clover yields all the several minerals needed by a crop of wheat; and some of the most valuable ones in large excess. In its organic elements the supply is not less abundant.

Carbon Oxygen Hydro. Nitro-

| | | | | |
|------------------------|------|------|-----|----|
| Clover has in 5693 lbs | 1750 | 1396 | 185 | 78 |
| Wheat crop, | 1485 | 1262 | 171 | 32 |

"It is particularly worthy of note, that clover yields more than twice as much nitrogen as both the wheat and straw require. It is proper to state, that to make 3693 lbs. of perfectly dry clover, one must have 5675 lbs. of common clover hay. But in ploughing in clover for wheat we gain all the stubble and roots, in addition to what the sylv. clips in mowing."

The preceding facts, brought out through the analytical skill and research of Dr. Lee, are highly important, and entitle him to the profoundest gratitude of the Agricultural community.

In speaking of the inorganic requirements needed by a crop of wheat, Mr. Prichard, an English chemist and author, of repute, estimates that they can all be supplied to the soil, for an acre of wheat to be grown thereon, by an application of

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 60 lbs. of Pearl ashes | |
| 50 " of salt, | |
| 50 " of bone dust, | |
| 40 " of Sulphuric acid, and | |
| 50 " of Magnesia. | |

He states that the following quantities of inorganic matters are abstracted from an acre of soil by a crop of wheat of 35 bushels of grain, and 3000 lbs. of straw:

| | By the grain. | By the straw. | Total. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| | lbs. | lbs. | lbs. |
| Potash, | 7.15 | 22.44 | 29.59 |
| Soda, | 2.73 | 0.29 | 3.02 |
| Magnesia, | 3.63 | 6.89 | 10.52 |
| Phosphoric acid | 15.02 | 5.54 | 20.56 |
| Sulphuric acid | 0.07 | 10.49 | 10.56 |
| Chlorine. | 0.00 | 1.97 | 1.97 |

But it will be perceived, that he has omitted in his tabular statement a most important substance, to wit, Lime, which we have shown, upon the reliable authority of Dr. Lee, amounts to 16 lbs. in an acre of wheat, the which omission, in the formula given below, we shall attempt to supply. It may be said, that in Mr. Prichard's formula, he provides the lime, in the bone-dust, True, there is lime in bone-dust, but as in matters of manuring, nothing should be hazarded to the slow process of decomposition, which can only be carried on actively under a favorable condition of the season, and as we are desirous of simplifying our recipe, we will prescribe the following for a dressing for an acre of land to be put in wheat, as affording the inorganic food required by the plants:

12 bushels of unslacked hardwood ashes,

2 bushels of salt—(that of the packers as good as any);
2 bushels of bone-dust, to be dissolved in Sulphuric acid, and
1/2 a bushel of plaster.

In the 12 bushels of ashes there would be found some three bushels of lime, in a state equally as well adapted to all the purposes of vegetable wants, as would be any other kind of lime, whether burned from shells or limestone, saying the one or two per cent. of phosphate, which are found in shell lime, and that would be found in ample quantity in the bone-dust, besides the quantity existing in the ashes.

LIME AND ITS USE IN AGRICULTURE.—Lime is one of the most abundant substances in nature—usually as a carbonate, consisting of 56 parts of carbonate, and 42 of carbonic acid, in 100 of the mineral. In burning, the acid escapes in the form of steam. It is then quick lime. After exposure to the atmosphere, it absorbs water, slacks and falls into an apparent dry powder; it is then hydrate of lime, and is in the form in which it is generally used for agricultural purposes. It is the most valuable, when used directly after it has fallen into powder. If long exposed to rains and dews before being spread upon the land, it loses a great portion of its fertilizing powers, which principally consist in its action upon vegetable matters, causing them to decompose, and in its neutralizing power upon acids, which abound in some soils.

The quantity of Lime to the Acre.—In Great Britain from 100 to 400 bushels are applied at once, at intervals of ten, fifteen or nineteen years—the term which leases run. In this country, the most common practice is to apply 30 or 40 bushels once in three years, which is the preferable mode. We have seen it applied with good effect, however, at the rate of 800 bushels to the acre. This was upon a very stiff, cold clay.—Three hundred bushels would be about ten tons to the acre. Ten inches depth of soil would weigh about 100 tons. That would give one per cent. of lime. A case is reported in England, of soil upon which 120 bushels of lime had been used, being analysed, which apparently contained the same component parts as that along side, which had not been limed for a great number of years. Yet the limed land produced twenty tons of turnips to the acre, while the unlimed portion only produced two tons, tops and all. This was upon red sandstone land. One of the effects of lime is, it gives the soil power to absorb ammonia from the atmosphere, and retain that which is disengaged by the decomposition of vegetable matter and manure in the soil. Hence the importance of applying lime with green crops, or using coarse manure with the lime.

Indications of want of Lime in the Soil may be seen in heavy crops of straw, and light crops of grain; and in root crops where they seem to run to fingers and seed. Experiments should be made by every farmer with lime, upon various crops in all his fields, to ascertain whether lime would be beneficial to him. Very few places will be found where it will not be so.

To apply Lime to the Soil, spread it evenly upon a crop of clover about to be plowed under, or sow it upon the surface with the wheat, and harrow thoroughly. It should never be combined with manure, unless the whole is immediately plowed in.

To what Soils is Lime Applicable?—Every clay soil, every peaty soil, and every soil in which vegetable fibre does not readily decay, because that is a sign it contains some antiseptic acid, which prevents decay. This is the case in peat beds and swamps. Sandy or thin soil may be overlimed and injured; because, in causing the decay of vegetables, it sets free the ammonia the very substance of fertility required. To prevent this, more food must be given for the lime to act upon. No farmer, who knows what the action of lime is, upon all soils, will ever do without it, as an accessory to his manure. It is a component part of all crops grown by the farmer. When applied to land which has not borne wheat for many years, it has at once restored it to fertility for that crop. Where it has failed once to remunerate the farmer using it, it has proved of the greatest benefit a hundred times.

Use of Lime with Peat.—The slow decomposition of Peat is an objection to its use. By the term, we mean all swamp muck partaking more or less of that character. All peat contains resinous matter, which prevents decomposition.—By adding lime, the resin is combined and forms soap, and the fibre then decays as rapidly as any other vegetable substance.

Lime in the Soil.—Many farms which once produced good crops of wheat because there was lime enough in the soil to supply the requisite quantity to the grain, have ceased to be productive. They still produce a large growth of straw, but not a remunerating crop of grain.—In some instances, such lands have been restored to their former utility without applying a bushel of lime. Do you ask how? Simply by plowing deeper. In the hard, untouched and exhausted subsoil, there was plenty of lime lying hid, which only wanted stirring up and exposing to the action of the atmosphere, and bringing within reach of the roots of the plants, to produce the same effect originally derived from the top soil before it was exhausted. Our constant advice will be to use lime, plow deep, subsoil and drain stiff lands, increase your crops, and grow rich, which you will do if you read and heed.—*The Pioneer.*

How to raise Six Tons of Hay per acre.—It was stated some time since, at a meeting, at the State House, in Boston, that in Massachusetts, they had raised 6 tons of hay to the acre. The New York Farmer calling for information as to how it was done, the following response was given by the New England Farmer.

Six Tons to the Acre.—Take a first rate piece of land, Mr. New York Farmer, plow it sixteen inches deep, spread on twenty-five loads of good and well-composted manure; plow that in, three to six inches deep, level and sow twelve quarts of herd's grass, one bushel of red top and six pounds of clover seed to the acre, and with heaven's blessing upon it, if you don't get six tons to the acre in two cuttings, why then you won't get as much as we believe Mr. Clapp, of Greenfield did, to whose statement you refer, and which we heard and reported in these columns. It's a large crop, sir, but it is often produced in this cold and barren New England! There is nothing like knowing how."

Plaster on Wheat in the Fall.—Many farmers in New York, sow plaster on their wheat in the fall. One of them, in Niagara county gives the following reasons.—Wheat, when plastered in the fall, contains more root, and is thus enabled to stand the frost better; it has the assistance of the plaster at a season of the year when it is almost impossible to go over the fields, and when it is most needed—namely, the very early spring; it gets its growth and ripens in good time; whereas, when applied in the spring, the wheat continues to grow late, sometimes to the injury of the crop—a superabundance of straw, falling down, rust, &c., oftentimes being the consequence.

From South America.—The Panama papers by the Falcon brings us some items of later intelligence from the west coast of South America: Gen. Flores has arrived at Valparaiso, and taken up his residence in that city. We understand he was received with much hospitality. We are told that after Flores was refused permission to land at Callao, the agents of the steamer finding him completely out of money, and unable to pay his way to Valparaiso, declined giving the General a free passage; and the passengers on board the Quilo were obliged to raise sufficient, by subscription, to purchase a ticket for him; rather a hard story that of British liberality. We scarcely thought the company would have charged such a man as Flores for a passage, even if he had plenty of means to pay for it.

The news from the mining districts are highly flattering. The exportation of silver from Copiapo during the month of July, had ascended to 33,909 marks, and during the first six months of the year to 169,647 marks; total for seven months 204,546 marks, not including about 150,000 marks of silver ore.

Several miners in Copiapo have collected specimens of some of the richest ores, to be presented in mark of esteem to Rear Admiral Fairfax Mosely, which will be presented to him in the month of October as a token of respect, and in gratitude for the services he has rendered to the mining interest during the late crisis. Thirty-one thousand dollars of the silver received by the Quilo are for England, in payment of the Anglo-Chilian debt.

It was proposed to commence the opening of the railroad from Valparaiso to Santiago in October next.

PERU.—The question of the Islas de Lobos from the topic of conversation of the day in Peru, and measures have been passed in Congress to defend the property of the Republic against any foreign aggression. It has been resolved that three steamers of war should be brought and placed under the command of Gen. Dunsen, to defend their interests.

They had the war steamer Remac and another vessel of war stationed there. No vessels were loading there at the time the steamer Bogota touched at the islands.

THE JENNING'S ESTATE.—We have been requested to call attention to the subjoined letter, having reference to the Jennings estate.

Massfield, near Lexington, Ky.,
September 27, 1852.

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 6th inst., is before me. I received this morning a letter from Wm. Stanton Mosely, one of the heirs, (if we are heirs) to the Jennings' estate, who furnishes me with the following information, left by his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Mosely, consort of Thos. Mosely, Sen., late Mary Watkins and Mary Hudson, formerly of Powhatan county, Va. Her grandfather's name was George Hudson of England. He married a Miss Elizabeth Jennings in England, somewhere about 1755 and 60. They emigrated to America a short time after marriage, and Mr. Hudson held the office of Tobacco Inspector at Richmond, under the Crown; but subsequently settled in Hanover county, where George Hudson died in 1774, and Elizabeth Jennings Hudson, his wife, died ten days before the surrender of Cornwallis; they left only two children, daughters.

Mary Hudson (Elder). She married John Watkins, of Hanover county. They had the following children, to wit:

1. Elizabeth Jennings Watkins, who married a Jas. Lockett, both dead, but have children.
2. Geo. H. Watkins (deceased), son of Henry Clay. I beg that you will give it a place in your columns for the benefit of the parties who are interested.
3. Dr. John Watkins (deceased) a son living in New Orleans.
4. Mary Watkins (deceased) writer, Mosely, her grandson, on the father's side.
5. Samuel Watkins living in Marion county, Missouri.
6. Sarah Watkins (deceased) married W. H. S. Field. They had three children.
7. Martha Watkins married Lewis Young, dead, but have children living.
8. Phebe Watkins married John Moss, (dead) but left children.
9. Elizabeth Hudson (younger). She married first, John Clay of Hanover or Chesterfield county. Their children:
1. Henry Clay, (3 sons living.)
2. John Clay (deceased without issue.)
3. Porter Clay (1 grand son living in St. Louis, Clay Taylor.)
4. Sally Clay (deceased without issue.) Married second time, Henry Watkins.
5. John Watkins (deceased) left 8 children.
6. Frank Watkins (living.)
7. Nathl. W. Watkins (living.)
8. Martha Watkins (deceased) left 2 children.

These then are the descendants of the two Misses Hudson. Your Grandmother and my (Mosely's) great grandmother, the daughters of George Hudson and Elizabeth Jennings, who she thought left England about 1760. "My grandmother Mosely was of the opinion that the marriage and births of the eldest child of both families could be found registered in Hanover county, or at Richmond. She said she could well remember having heard of many presents and articles of luxury received by her grand parents in England from their relations."

Then follows a list of the Heirs of his Grandmother Mosely, &c.

I am requested by Mr. Mosely to assure Mr. Althames, that they are willing to pay their proportion of the expense, and that he will vouch for his father, his aunt Mary Clarkson, and his uncle Geo. Mosely. Will you have the Register or Records at Richmond and at Hanover Court House examined? Perhaps further information, important both to you and us, may be elicited.

My father's last speeches were not political, I have contended in several letters, which have been published throughout the country, a denial of what was published as his advising me not to vote for Gen. Scott.

I remain respectfully, your ob't serv't
THOS. H. CLAY.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF GEN. SCOTT.—We have been furnished with the following letter by May, that a Yankee pedlar might be seen with his wagon going along the Road to Petersburg, it was about eight and a half o'clock he stopped at a small tavern near Petersburg. In the morning when he came down to breakfast, the landlord said he would not let him go until he played a trick on some one. The pedlar went quietly to his pack, and took therefrom a box of rings and said:

"Du you want to buy any of my gold rings set with diamonds?"

"How much do you want for a box?" said the landlord.

"Ten dollars," says the Yankee, (there were four in the box.)

"Well," said the landlord, "I'll take them," and laid down ten dollars. The pedlar put the money in his wallet, went to his pack, got a bundle which he unrolled, which proved to be a quilt. When the landlord's wife saw it, she said:

"Oh, James, buy that, it will exactly match the one I bought last year."

"Well, what do you want for it?" said James to the pedlar.

"Twenty dollars," said the Yankee.

"Well, I'll take it, said the landlord, and laid down a yellow shiner.

"Now for the trick," says the Yankee, "I'll tell you what it is—it is to make a barrel of whiskey into five different kinds of liquors. Now, you have got a new barrel of whiskey in your cellar, have you not?"

"Yes," said the landlord.

"Well, come ahead," and away they went down the trap door into the cellar. The Yankee asked for an auger, with which, when he made a hole in the head, and told the landlord to put his thumb in the hole till he felt the other. The landlord did as he was told, and the other was soon bored. The Yankee said, "put your other thumb on the other hole while I go and get two plugs." Away the Yankee went out, and the landlord never saw him again.

The landlord called and called again for the pedlar, but he did not come; till at last the landlord's wife heard his cries, and went down. He told her all, she went and got two plugs to put in the holes; they went to see where the pedlar was. They went to the stable; the wagon, horse and pedlar were gone. The landlord and wife went into the house. In a few days they found that it was their own quilt that the Yankee pedlar had sold them, and that the rings were brass, and the diamonds were bits of glass, &c.

Commonplace Woman.—We know not who is the author of the following paragraph, and have forgotten where we found it; but it contains a truth which is well to be remembered now and then:

"Heaven knows how many simple letters from simple-minded women have been kissed, cherished, or wept over by men of far loftier intellect. Therefore it was no marvel that the childish epistle of Hope Atwood was read and re-read with lingering eyes and throbbing heart. So it will always be to the end of time. It is a lesson worth learning by those young creatures who seek to allure by their accomplishments, or dazzle by their genius, that though he may adore a man, no man ever loves a woman for these things. He loves her for what is essentially distinct from them, though not positively incompatible with them—her womanly nature and her woman's heart. That is why we so often see a man of high genius or intellectual power, pass by the De Stacels and the Cornines, to take into his bosom some way-side flower, that has nothing on earth to make her worthy of him, except that she is, what so few of your female celebrities are—a true woman."

The allusion to Mad. De Stael reminds us of the admiration and aversion, with which she was regarded by Byron. "She writes octaves," he used to say, "and talks fables." "She was the most intellectual woman of them all," and "her company was delightful—for half an hour."

A Ludicrous Mistake.—A Cincinnati grocer house, finding out that cranberries commanded six dollars per bushel, and under the impression that the article could be bought to advantage at St. Mary, wrote out to a customer, acquainting him with the fact, and requesting him to send over usually sent. The correspondent, a plain, uneducated man, had considerable difficulty in deciphering the fashionable scrawl common with merchant's clerks of late years, and the most important word, "cranberries," he failed to make out, but he plainly and clearly read, one hundred bushels of persimmons. As the article was growing all around him, all the boys in the neighborhood were set out to gathering it, and the wagoner made his appearance in due time in Cincinnati, with eighty bushels, all that the wagon led would hold, and a line from the country merchant that the remainder would follow the next trip. An explanation soon ensued, but the customer insisted that the Cincinnati house should have written by Simmons, and not per Simmons.—*Louisville Times.*

Very Cool.—The Boston Bee is responsible for the following story—as rich an instance of veridicality as we have lately met with:

A gentleman from the country, stopping at one of our hotels, entered into conversation with one of the boarders, asking questions about the Fair at Quiner Hall, &c. After some few minutes' conversation, the boarder drew out his cigar-case and asked the countryman—

"Will you take a cigar, sir?"

"Waal, I don't mind if I der," was the reply. The cigar was passed to him, and also one which the boarder was smoking, for the purpose of giving him a light. He carefully placed the cigar first handed him in his pocket, then took his knife and cut off the end of the lighted one, which had been in the mouth of his generous friend, and commenced smoking the remainder, remarking—

"It arn't often a fellow from the country runs afoul of so clever a fellow in the city as you are."

Not long since, two ladies were on a down-trip, on board a Missouri steamer. One of them had a baby about three months old. She said her husband had been gone to California about two years and a half.

"How old is that baby?" said the other.

"About three months old."

"I thought you said your husband had been gone to California two years and a half?"

"Oh! yes, he has; but he arid to me."—*Ex.*

A Distinction.—"I say, Pomp, w't de 'stinction 'tween poetry an' wot da clank dees?"

"Why, I tell ye, Nebuckemzezer! When I say—

Tumble over mill-dam,
Come down slant,
Dats poetry, but when I say—

Tumble over mill-dam,
Come down ker splash,
Dats plain opinion."

A Lady's Opinion.—Mrs. Swisshelm, in speaking of the two candidates for the Presidency, makes use of the following language: "Personally, we have always preferred Gen. Scott to Gen. Pierce, we like a man to be what he pretends to succeed in making himself what he aims to be. So a military chieftain is better than a man who tried to be a hero and could not."

A handsome young girl stopped into a store where a spruce young man who had long been enamored, but dared not speak, stood behind the counter selling goods. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened everything, and at last she said,—"I believe you think I am cheating you." "Oh, no," said the youngster, "to me you are always fair."

"Well," whispered the young lady, blushing as she laid a slight emphasis on the word, "I would not stay so long bargaining if you were not so dear."

A Yankee Trick.—It was a pretty evening in May, that a Yankee pedlar might be seen with his wagon going along the Road to Petersburg, it was about eight and a half o'clock he stopped at a small tavern near Petersburg. In the morning when he came down to breakfast, the landlord said he would not let him go until he played a trick on some one. The pedlar went quietly to his pack, and took therefrom a box of rings and said:

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